

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Education, Agriculture, Markets, Amusement, &c.

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Poetry.

(From the Evening Mirror.)
JUST FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

BY J. W. WELCH.

Do you remember, Tom, the place,
Where oft we used to roam
That little cot beneath the trees
We called our forest home?
Oh, yes! I know you'll never forget,
Wherever you may go,
That cherished spot in which we dwelt,
Just fifteen years ago.

Do you remember how the hours
All glided unperceived?
How hand in hand we were, and roamed,
When stars were in the sky?
Oh, those were bright and joyful days
We never again shall know,
Such joy and bliss as that we felt,
Just fifteen years ago.

Do you remember, Tom, the time
When we were used to play,
The school-house was not on the hill,
The brook had dried away?
The woodsman's axe had felled the trees,
The cottage was laid low;
The faces were not those we know,
Just fifteen years ago.

I wandered to the old church-yard,
And stopped beyond the wall,
The graves were many, and the grass
Over them was thick and tall;
Upon the stones, I read the names
Of those who slept below,
And they were names we loved to hear,
Just fifteen years ago.

I missed awhile, then turned away,
And gazed the day away,
And from that spot so dear to me,
With rapid step I stole;
I could not bear to look around,
It made me sad to know,
That all were gone whom we had loved,
Just fifteen years ago.

My eyes were wet with tears, Tom,
They're falling while I write,
For as I loved as in the tomb,
And I am sad to-night;
But, Tom, our sorrows soon will end,
Life's stream will cease to flow,
And we shall rest where oft we played,
Just fifteen years ago.

Communications.

For the "Spirit of Democracy."

Despotism—Standing Armies.

MR. EDITOR.—History is philosophy

teaching by example. Facts ought to be

submitted to a candid world. Europe is

a country about as large as the United

States. It has certain institutions; and

we have an opportunity of exchanging

ours for theirs. Shall we do so? What

are the institutions of Europe? Mon-

archy, supported by standing armies,

amounting to four or five per cent. of

the effective male population. Unhappy

Europe, which takes four men out of every

hundred to govern the remainder at the

point of the bayonet!!! But how are we

in danger of exchanging our institutions

for those of Europe? By intensifying.

By pressing a well known sectional con-

spiracy to its ultimate consequences.

Quarrel with our Southern brethren—

displace the Union—get up civil war—

great crimes—successful Generals—and

soon we shall have despotism and despotism

with their natural consequences—stand-

ing armies—to govern the People with

fixed bayonets.

But I did not sit down to give the world

any of my own reflections, but simply a

picture of christian civilized Europe.

drawn by a writer, who is a monarchist,

an advocate and an advocate of a high-

toned government in Church and State.

Of course such a writer intends no cen-

sure of monarchy or its kindred institu-

tions, but is not his picture a most severe

though unintentional censure?

To any one who really sees Europe as

it actually is at this hour, the spectacle

is a sad one. To him who forgets that

God favors all, from evil still evoking good,

it is a hopeless one. Are we really at

bably marked out by Providence as the
sole effectual cure for Hellenic madness.
So much for Turkey—which, our rulers
tell us, we have rescued and made strong!
Is there a single whole place in it from
head to foot? But "we have checked the
southward progress of Russia." For the
moment. But why those cries for help
from the Caucasus—that marshalling of
Cheruloff's host—those plans now prepa-
ring in the bureaus at St. Petersburg for
new forts on the east side of the Black
Sea, and a war-navy on the Caspian?

Turkey disintegrating, and Russia ad-
hering to her "hereditary policy,"—this
is but one scene of the drama. Take
another phase of the troubles. Were
there ever before so many "armies of occu-
pation" in Europe? Austrians in Tur-
key and Greece, French and Austrian in
Italy—all most generously keeping the
peace in other people's territories—the
wrong men in the right place! The sight
of those various white, blue, and red coated
soldiers in alien countries is a significant
proof of the disintegrated state of affairs.
It is like the sight of dragons in a mob,
telling of troubles and the object of appre-
hensions. Geologically the most volca-
nic of European countries, she is so now
also politically. The damp dungeons of
Naples teem with victims, and King Bom-
ba overawes his people by means of bri-
gands and lazzaroni. French bayonets
around the Vatican alone ward off a new
Roman Republic and a second flight
of the Pope to Gaeta. Austria, over-
passing her own frontiers, has corps of oc-
cupation alike in Parma and the Lega-
tions, where they rule like demons;—and
in her own Italian territories there pre-
vails only a milder form of the same reign
of terror. Radetzky writes to Vienna
that either his master must say No at once
to the remonstrances of the Western Pow-
ers and Sardinia, or he will resign. In-
deed, in the present combustible state of
the peninsula, can Austria recede without
evoking the flames? It is a duel between
Austria and Sardinia, contesting the su-
premaccy of Italy. Sardinia demands—
publicly in the face of Europe demand—
that the cords which bind Italy shall be
slackened. If Austria yield, the star of
Piedmont rises higher on the horizon, and
all eyes turn to it. The light of hope
will grow stronger all over the peninsula,
and the slackening of her cords will only
make galled Italy pant more furiously to
be free. But what a spectacle for modern
Europe! Italy and Greece—the heirs
of the classic empires, the descendants of
the ruling spirits of the ancient world—
both mad and miserable—raving and cha-
ging with a fury unintelligible to northern
races! Why, the very soldiers of our
Italian Legion at Malta are grown delir-
ious—have been shouting and stabbing
"for liberty" in a place where there is
nothing but batteries and oranges—and
would doubtless throw themselves into the
sea to swim for Sicily, if they could carry
their arms with them.

Is this peace? Cross the Alps and
look northwards. Poland groaning, and
at times hoping, but securely manacled,
and perhaps about to be offered by her
master a politic sop. Hungary, bleeding
at the heart, but with no hope on earth,
save in the utter crumbling of the Haps-
burg throne, which would only bring a
Moscovite instead of an Austrian bond-
age. These we count not at present.—
They figure largely in the speculations of
superficial observers, but it is not by them
that the troubled sleep of Europe will first
be broken; indeed it seems to us their
day cannot come at all until Germany and
Italy have first gone through the fire, and
come out greatly changed. But Germany
is troubled, and will probably be into the
furnace sooner than most people im-
agine.

It would be instructive to go along with
this writer, further, and look at Russia,
Austria, Prussia, Belgium—all glistening
with bayonets—regiments marching and
counter-marching, and all to keep down
the people and support governments
which have no moral strength to support
themselves, and which govern like robbers
in despite of the governed. France,
Spain and Italy present a picture but lit-
tle more flattering, and much more re-
sembling a smoking volcano. But what shall we do?
What can we do to preserve our own in-
stitutions and prevent an exchange for
those of Europe, with its despotisms and
its standing armies? Why, drop all sec-
tionalism. Say to our Southern fellow-
citizens, as the good old patriarch, Abra-
ham, said to Lot—"Let there be no strife,
I pray thee, between me and thee, neither
between my herdmen and thy herdmen,"
and why? for the most endearing reason
in the world, "because we are brethren."
But what! shall we abandon the poor ne-
gro? Yes, do that thing! Let the poor
negro get out of politics. "If you love him,
Hail." Cease to make him the instrument
of irritation to the stern, harsh, an-
gry and vindictive feelings of the South-
ern people. But, on the contrary, let
every man of as labor for a higher, and
purer standard of morality than the world
has yet seen; for a higher, and holier, and
happier state of things. Do we not all

long for those millennial days, when peace
and righteousness shall overspread the
earth as the waters cover the great deep?
Then put in practice the great Anglo-
Saxon idea, and go to work for them.
Let every man of us exhibit in his own
person the character of the christian gen-
tleman, and the Southern men will soon
learn to imitate us with generous rivalry.
Stormy agitation only tightens the chains
of the bondman. Thousands of gener-
ous and manly hearts beat in sympathy
with the poor negro. Their first work is
to lull the tempest of angry agitation,
their second to ameliorate and improve
the condition of the slave. But the work
of christian benevolence is in danger of
being obstructed by the work of sectional
hate.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the "Spirit of Democracy."

The Issues Between the Parties.

In the history of political events it be-
comes necessary at certain times and espe-
cially at the approach of such a crisis as
the present, for every patriotic American
who feels interested in the future pros-
perity of his country, to arouse and pre-
pare for the most important presidential cam-
paign of which this country affords any
history. The reason that I claim this to
be such an important crisis, is that we see
a northern faction opposing the entire in-
terest of the Union in order to elevate
themselves to power, that they may have
their own selfish ends accomplished at a
cost of the prosperity of the entire Ameri-
can people. I shall not at the present
time enter into an investigation of what
the result of such a state of things would
be, but let us conjecture as to that mat-
ter for yourselves. I will now proceed as
briefly as possible to investigate some of
the questions proposed for discussion in
the present campaign.

The first proposition that I shall notice
is the restoration of the Missouri Com-
promise; for the Republicans claim that
the persons voting for the repeal of that
act, were guilty of breaking a solemn com-
pact that has been entered into by the
Fathers of this Republic, for the purpose
of restoring peace and harmony alike to
the North and South. This I have no
doubt was the design of the compromise,
but I ask you in the name of common
sense did it do it? I answer it did not—
for since the year 1820 (the date of the
act) there has never been, in but one in-
stance, a slave-holding State admitted
without the Representatives of the North
trying to fly from the compact, and that
was at the annexation of Texas; and the
reason they acceded in that case, was,
they knew that would exclude slavery in
part of the domain acquired. So you see
the kind of peace that has been broken
by the repeal of an act that has been de-
cided unconstitutional by nearly all the great
Statesmen that have lived since its passage,
and which Thomas Jefferson turned from
the verge of the grave to denounce. Let
us see whether they do want it restored,
or whether it is just for electioneering
capital.

In the year 1847, at the time the Ore-
gon Territorial Bill was before the house,
Mr. Burt, I believe from the State of
South Carolina, introduced a bill to estab-
lish the Compromise and make it a per-
manent thing, and we find that the North-
erners (now the Republicans) opposed it
to a man. The vote stood 113 to 82,
and the only Northern men who voted for
the amendment were Douglas and Cass
who I believe were both members of the
house at that time. From these facts I
am led to believe that they are not in favor
of the restoration of the act, but think
they can make capital of it that will be
useful to them in the ensuing campaign.

The second measure proposed, is the
immediate admission of Kansas into the
Union with the Topeka Constitution. This
I am opposed to, even if we would admit
that Congress has power in ex-
treme cases to dispense with the prelimi-
nary steps generally taken by Territories
prior to their admission. I am opposed
to it, first, because the Convention framing
that Constitution assembled in violation
of the Territorial Law, and without any
grant from Congress. Secondly, I am
opposed to it because that Constitution
was never ratified by the citizens, nor even
a respectable number of them, for we are
informed by our Republican friends that
the Territory contains a population of
fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants, and
there were only seven hundred and nine-
teen votes in favor of the Constitution
and present admittance into the Union.
Consequently we are led to the conclu-

sion that the people are not in favor of it,
or that the whole affair was gotten up
secretly so that the people would have no
chance to reject it. However, if they
were as anxious to see Kansas a free State
as they pretend to be, and believe, as they
say they do, that two thirds of its present
inhabitants are in favor of its coming in
free, why not lay hold of the Bill proposed
by Douglas, and pass it as soon as
possible? so that the difficulties may all
be settled without any more war or blood-
shed. But they will not do that—they
dare not do it, for they are well aware that
that would put a terminus to the whole
affair, and all their prophecies would be
rendered false, as has been their history
heretofore. Again if they wish to be-
friend the negro, as they say they do, why
do they in their free constitution prohibit
him from what? not only from being a
citizen, but from even breathing in the
State, either as a slave or as a free man.
Oh inconsistency where is thy shame!

The next proposition is that Congress
shall pass an act to prohibit slavery in the
common Territory of the United States.
This proposition has been discussed during
the present session of Congress, and those
advocating the prohibition have been
forced to abandon their position from a
want of Constitutional authority. How-
ever, there are still a few who claim that
power, but if not that power, that they
have the examples and precepts of Wash-
ington, Jefferson, Madison, &c., in favor
of the exclusion of slavery from Territo-
ry by a Congressional prohibition. We
will now proceed to see whether these
fathers of this Republic were in favor of
the people of the States deciding upon
such questions, or whether they were in
favor of Congress settling the question
for them.

During the administration of Washing-
ton two slave States were admitted, nam-
ely, Kentucky and Tennessee; during that
of Madison, Louisiana, and during Mon-
roe's, Mississippi and Alabama, consequ-
ently if they were as much opposed to an
increase of slave Territory as they are said
to have been, they would have interposed
in their admission. But such was not the
case. You see that during the terms of
office of these three great men, there were
more slave States admitted into the Union
than there has been ever since that time.
Suppose we examine the opinions of these
great Statesmen a little further. In a
letter written by Thos. Jefferson to John
Holmes in 1820, he said, "of one thing
I am certain; that as the passage of a
slave from one State to another would not
make a slave of a human being who would
not be so without it; so their diffusion over
a greater area would make them individual-
ly happier and proportionally facilitate
the accomplishment of their emancipation
by dividing the burden on a greater num-
ber of coadjutors." Such were also the
views of Madison and Monroe on the same
subject, and at the same time. This may
be ascertained by reference to the corres-
pondence which was kept up between them
at that time. I cannot wish to be under-
stood that I am in favor of slavery exten-
sion, or that I think slavery itself to be
right, for such is not the case, but I am
in favor of the people settling that ques-
tion among themselves, as has been the
custom in the history of this government,
and as must be in every one that is truly
Republican in its character.

In conclusion, I would say that as there
is no excellence without labor, it becomes
necessary for the Democracy of Ohio to be
vigilant in order that the Buckeye State
may again be redeemed from the pollu-
tions of Black Republicanism into which
she has fallen. With regard to the result
of the Union I have no fears, for with
such leaders as BUCHANAN and BRECKIN-
RIDGE, nothing short of a glorious victory
can be the result, and we will again see
peace and harmony restored to our citi-
zens, and the Star Spangled Banner shall
continue to float over the entire Union
without molestation.

ROMEO.

For the "Spirit of Democracy."

Confound that boy. Listen at him.

"Papa, what do they mean, when they say

Fremonsters?"

"My son, they say Fremonsters."

"Why father, there is not a difference

is there, in them two things?"

"Mother, take this boy away, he is al-

ways asking questions that no one can

answer."

A young lawyer trying to estab-

lish himself in business, is in one respect,

like a young physician—he needs patience.

For the "Spirit of Democracy."

Is John C. Fremont a Catholic?

MR. EDITOR.—As the above question

is one of some interest to the members

of the American party, I have selected the

following paragraphs, in answer thereto,

which are going the rounds of the papers,

and respectfully ask you to publish them

for what they are worth.

He (Fremont) received his education in

Charleston, under the late Bishop Eng-
land, of the Roman Catholic Church.

[Testified to by the editor of the Sa-
tannah Republican, and other respectable
authorities.]

He sent his child, or adopted child, to be

educated in the Roman Catholic Church
of Georgetown, D. C.

[Attested by the editor of the Phila-
delphia Daily News, and we believe never
even denied by Fremont's friends.]

He is married by Father Van Horsegu, a
Roman Catholic Priest.

[Admitted as a fact beyond controversy
or dispute—as basing his Romanism on a
solemn sacrament of the Romish Church.]

He goes to a Roman Catholic Church in

Washington, crosses himself with so-
called holy water at the door, and makes
the sign of the cross, when he goes
into his pew.

[The testimony of Alderman Fulmer—
to be affirmed on oath, if Fremont denies.]

He declared at a dinner table, at Brown's
Hotel, in Washington, his full belief in
the Roman Catholic doctrine of Tran-
substantiation.

[Substantiated by the same authority.

Affidavit ready, when called for by Fre-
mont.]

He declared to Col. R—, of Missouri,
late Collector of the Port of Monterey,
who slept with him eight months, un-
der the same blanket, that if any one
doubted he was a Roman Catholic, he
was willing to prove it.

[Substantiated by the editor of the
Troy Whig. Affidavit ready, if called
for by Fremont.]

He is, or was, not only a Roman Catholic
himself, but made Lieut. Beale, late
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to
turn one also.

[Substantiated by the same authority
as the above. Affidavit ready, if called
for by Fremont.]

He erected a cross, in imitation of the
early Jesuit Roman Catholic adventur-
ers, on the Rocky Mountains.

[FREMONT HIMSELF! See his Narra-
tive of the Rocky Mountain Exploring
Expedition, Congressional Document 166,
Page 71.]

He discouraged the reading of a Protes-
tant book, and was so much of a Ro-
man Catholic among his friends, that
surprise is expressed that his religious
should be a mooted point at all.

[The editor of the Day Book is the
voucher, with proof, if called for.]—N.
Y. Express

The Union Accomplished in N. York.

The late State Conventions, "Hard
and Soft," which convened at Syracuse,
came together in a spirit of harmony and
nominated a single electoral and State
ticket, which will triumphantly carry New
York by a large majority.

The nominations for Governor and
Lieutenant Governor could not have been
improved, and were the very men deman-
ded by the circumstances of the times.

Amasa J. Parker, the gubernatorial can-
didate, is a gentleman of superior talents
and high character, who, for many years,
has been a distinguished Judge of the
Supreme Court. His judicial position
has prevented his participating in the
Hard and Soft difficulties, and he is, there-
fore, acceptable to the whole Democracy.

His name, together with that of Judge
Vanderbilt, are eminently popular with
the Democracy, and will greatly strengthen
the Buchanan electoral ticket.

The greatest enthusiasm and good feel-
ing seem to have characterized the delib-
erations of this important meeting of the
united New York Democracy, whose har-
monious action will give confidence to the
friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge in
every part of the country.

Neither Fremont nor Fillmore now
stand the slightest chance in the Empire
State, as there has been no time within the
last three years that the united Democracy
did not have a majority of many thou-
sands, had it been concentrated, as it will
be this year.—Enquirer.

One Term.

Mr. Buchanan has distinctly announc-
ed in his letter of acceptance, that he
shall accept only for one term. We like
this recognition and the endorsement of
the one term principle. It is practically
correct, and will, no doubt, be the prac-
tice of the democratic party. Gen. Jack-
son was the last President who served two
terms, and unless some extraordinary man
or circumstances are developed in the
future, the one term principle will be prac-
tically carried out hereafter by the democ-
racy, without any change in the constitu-
tion being needed for that purpose.

NOVEL WAY OF SQUARING A THING.

A certain deacon in the northwest corner

of Massachusetts, having lost a good cow

by a stroke of lightning, resolved and ac-
tually worked on Sundays, until he had

earned enough to recover his loss.

For the "Spirit of Democracy."

SEARF TALK.

MR. WHITNEY, an American Represen-

tative in Congress, of one of the New

York Districts, addresses a circular to his

constituents, in which he handles the "sec-

tional agitators, without gloves." Speak-

ing of the House Bill to admit Kansas un-
der the Topeka Constitution, he says:

And I have been charged with "voting
against the freedom of Kansas," and with
leaving her in the hands of "border ruffians,"
because I voted against that bill—a bill
which I pronounce to be, not only a
mockery of the needs of the Territory, but
a fraud, a wilful and designing fraud upon
the honest sentiment of the north. It
was never designed as a means of intro-
ducing Kansas into the Union, and it
was no less than an insult to the plain,
common sense of Senators and Representa-

tatives to assert that any one of them ever
supposed it could be by any possibility
become a law. The sentiment of the
Northern States demands that Kansas
shall be admitted as a Free State. This
bill could not effect that object, and it
may, therefore be justly denominated an
act of false pretence. Had its projects
been candid, they would have entitled it
thus:

"A bill to promote the election of John
C. Fremont, as President, by throwing
doubt in the eyes of the people of the Free
States."

Signs of the Campaign.

Not a single member of GEN. HARRI-

son's Cabinet supports Fremont, and but
one of GEN. TAYLOR'S. All the ex-Pres-

idents of the republic are against Fremont.

The adopted son and heir of JACKSON is
defending BUCHANAN. The son and son-

in-law of HARRISON, the sons of HENRY
CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, are also all
for BUCHANAN. And so is GEN. LESLIE
COMBS, of Ky., the noted whig orator and
bosom friend of CLAY.

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.—The Hon.
Buckner S. Morris, of Chicago, has con-
sented to run as the Fillmore candidate
for Governor of Illinois. He is a popular
man and will make sad inroads upon
the vote the Black Republican, Colonel
Bissell, expected to obtain. Richardson,
Democrat, will beat them both.

The Acquittal of Herbert.

We commend the attention of the
Gazette and Commercial to the fact, as
stated in the Baltimore Republican, that
of the jury of twelve which acquitted
Herbert of killing Keating, the waiter,
in Washington, eleven were members of
the American or Know Nothing party.

Our contemporaries, therefore, in their at-
tack upon the verdict as having been de-
cided by the Democracy, labor under a great
mistake. In no sense are they responsi-
ble. The fault, if any, attaches to that
organization of which the Gazette and
Commercial, in the fall of 1854, were the
organs.—Enquirer.

Retraction "Over the Left."

An ingenious English statesman having
charged an officer of the Government with
dishonesty, was required to retract it be-
fore the House of Commons, which he
did in the following words:

"I said he was dishonest, it is true,
and I am sorry for it."

This was satisfactory. But what was
the surprise the following day to see said
retraction printed in the paper thus—

"I said he was dishonest; it is true,
and I am sorry for it."

Thus by a single transposition of a
comma and semi-colon, the ingenious slan-
derer represented himself as not only
having made no retraction, but as having
reiterated the charge!

QUALIFICATIONS OF A CANDIDATE.

What a "fine lady" Fremont has, says
the New York Tribune. "How nimble
he climbed the Rocky Mountains," says
the New York Times. "What a splendid
Woolly Horse he sent me," says Barnum.

"What a rich gold mine he owns," says
the New York Herald. "What a nice
young man he is," says Harriet Beecher
Stowe. "But what has he done for his
country?" says the still inquisitive rank
and file. That's what they haven't found
out yet.—J. C. Telegraph.

BIBERY AND